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B29C 65/02 (2006.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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B29C 66/41; *B29C 66/81423*

See application file for complete search history.

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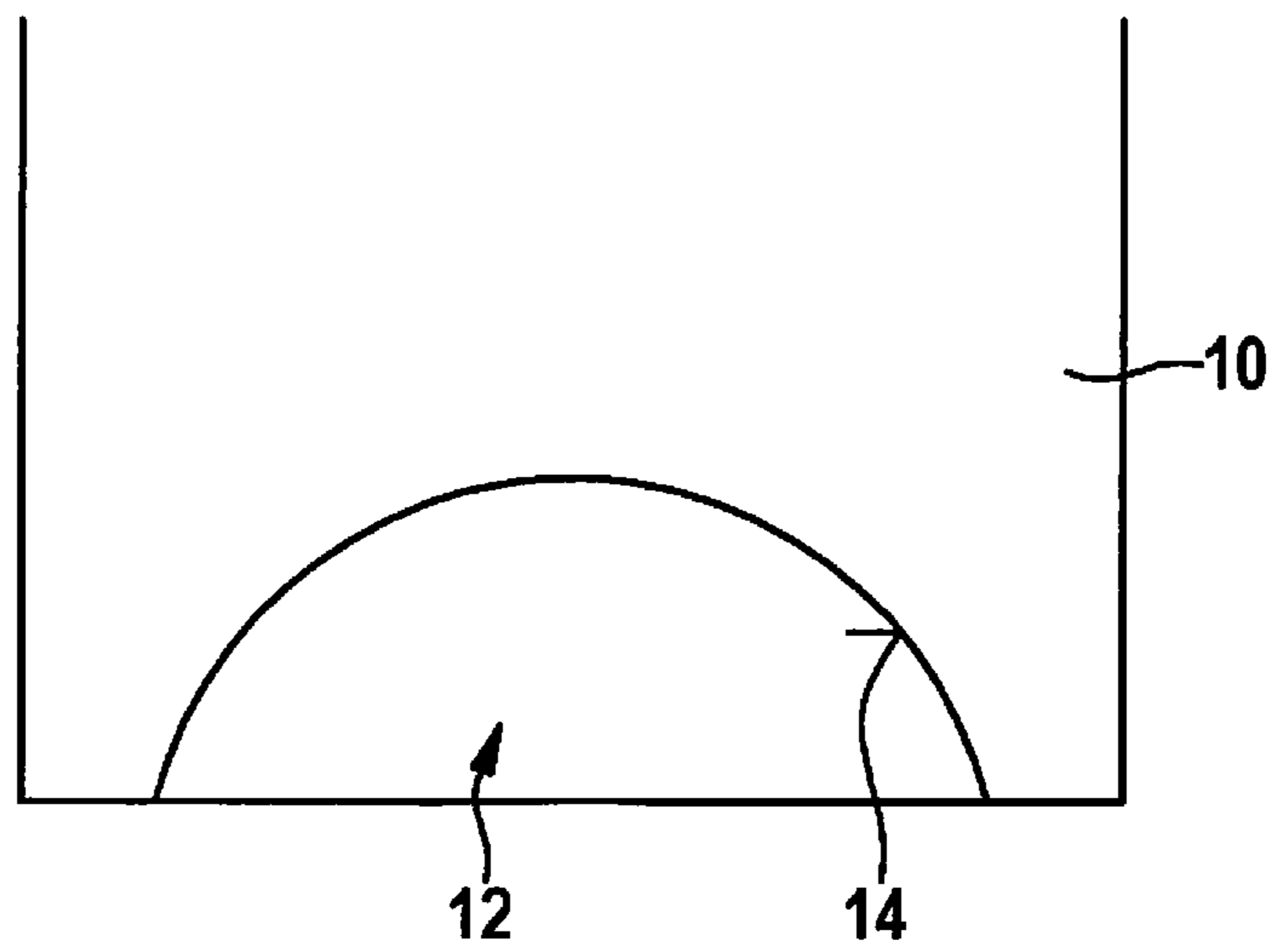


Fig. 1

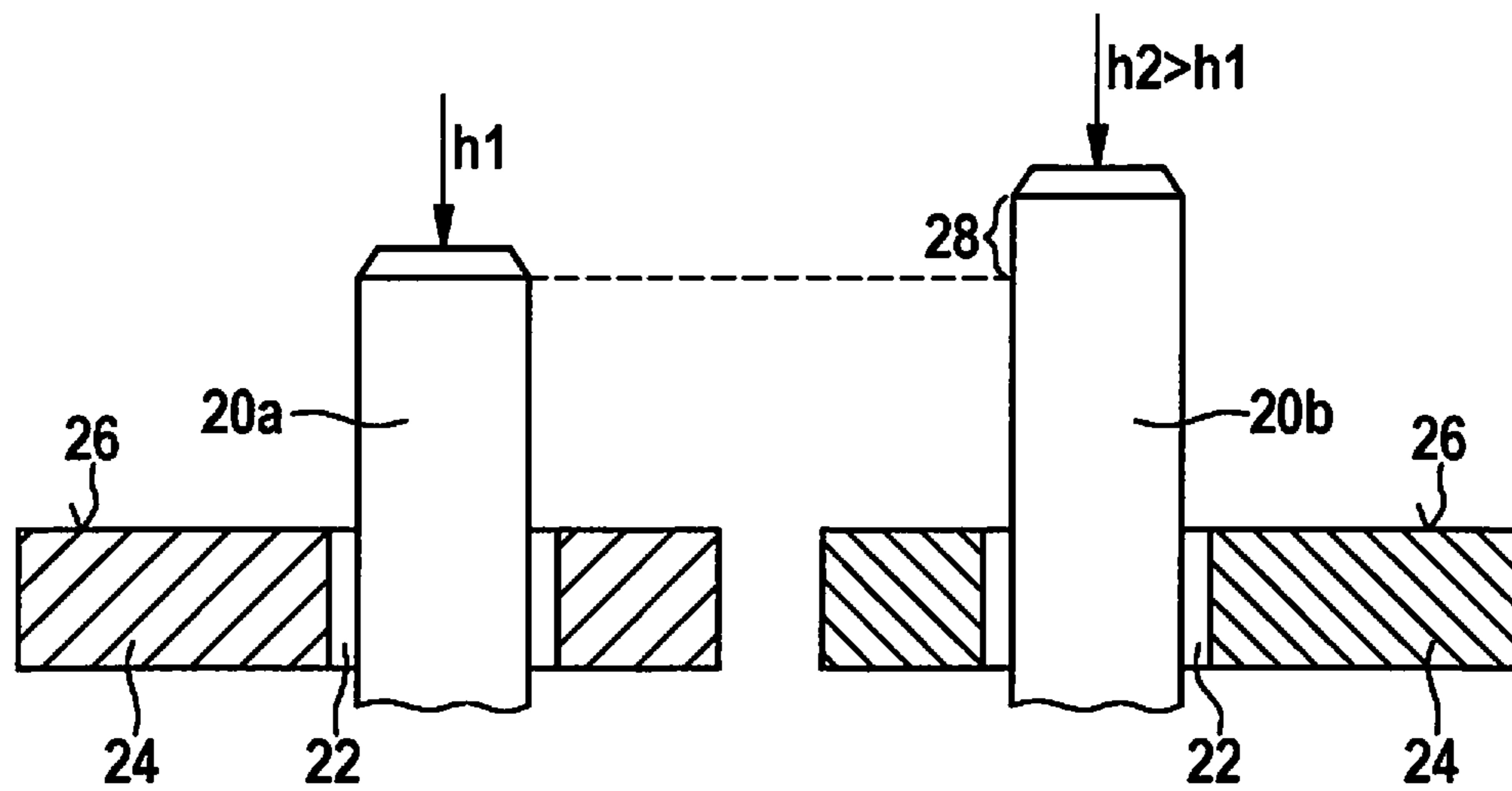


Fig. 2a

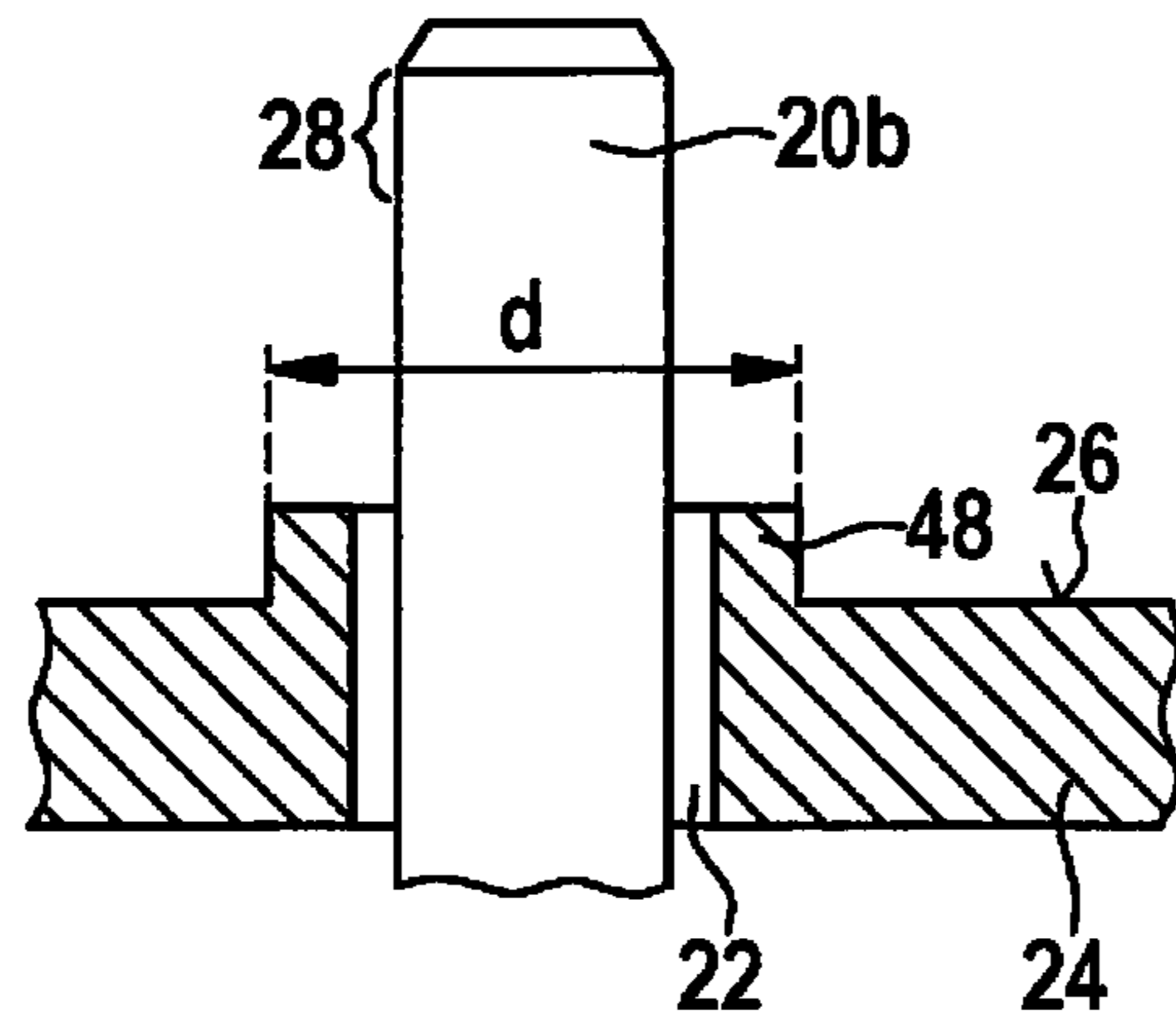


Fig. 3a

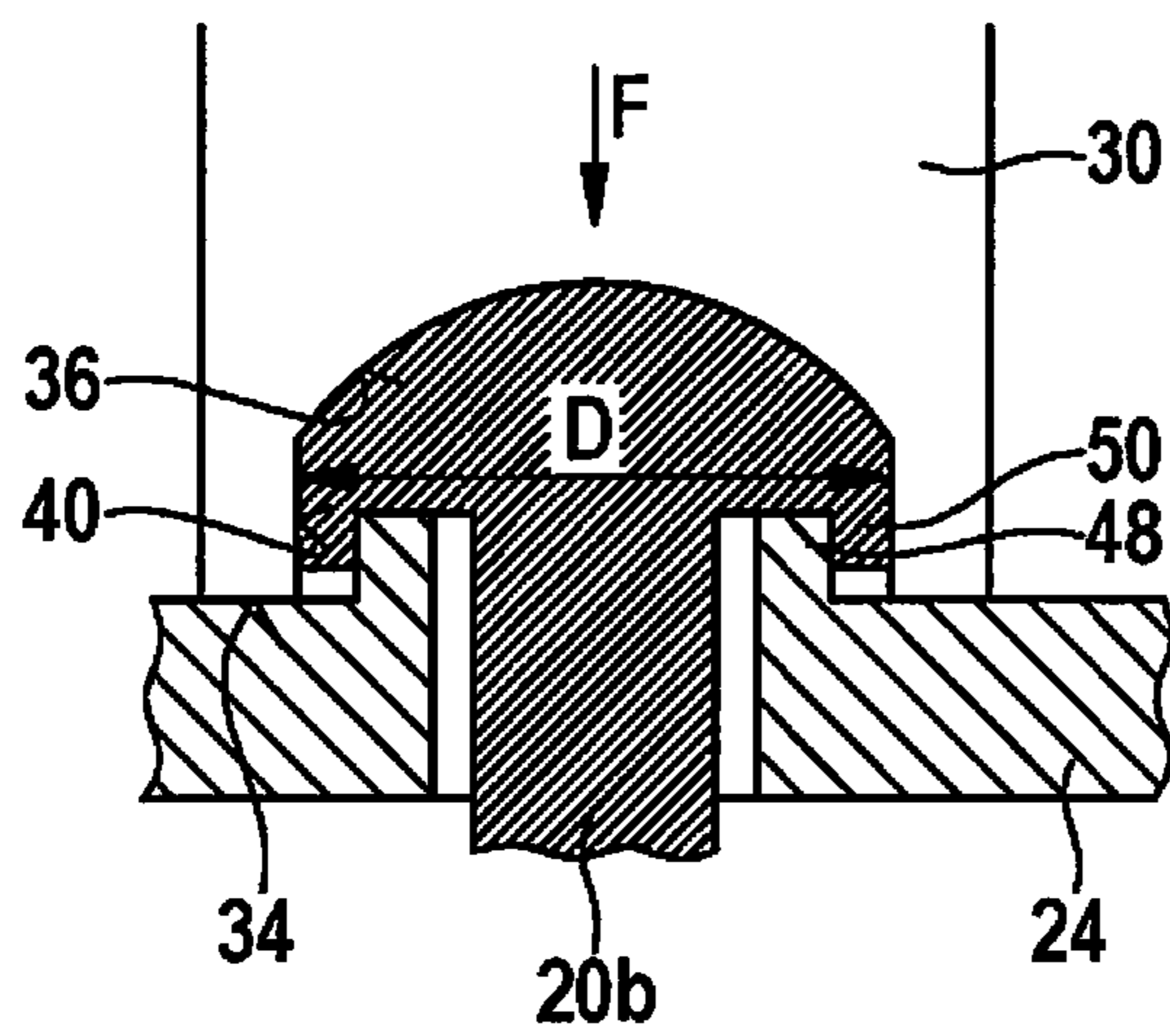


Fig. 3b

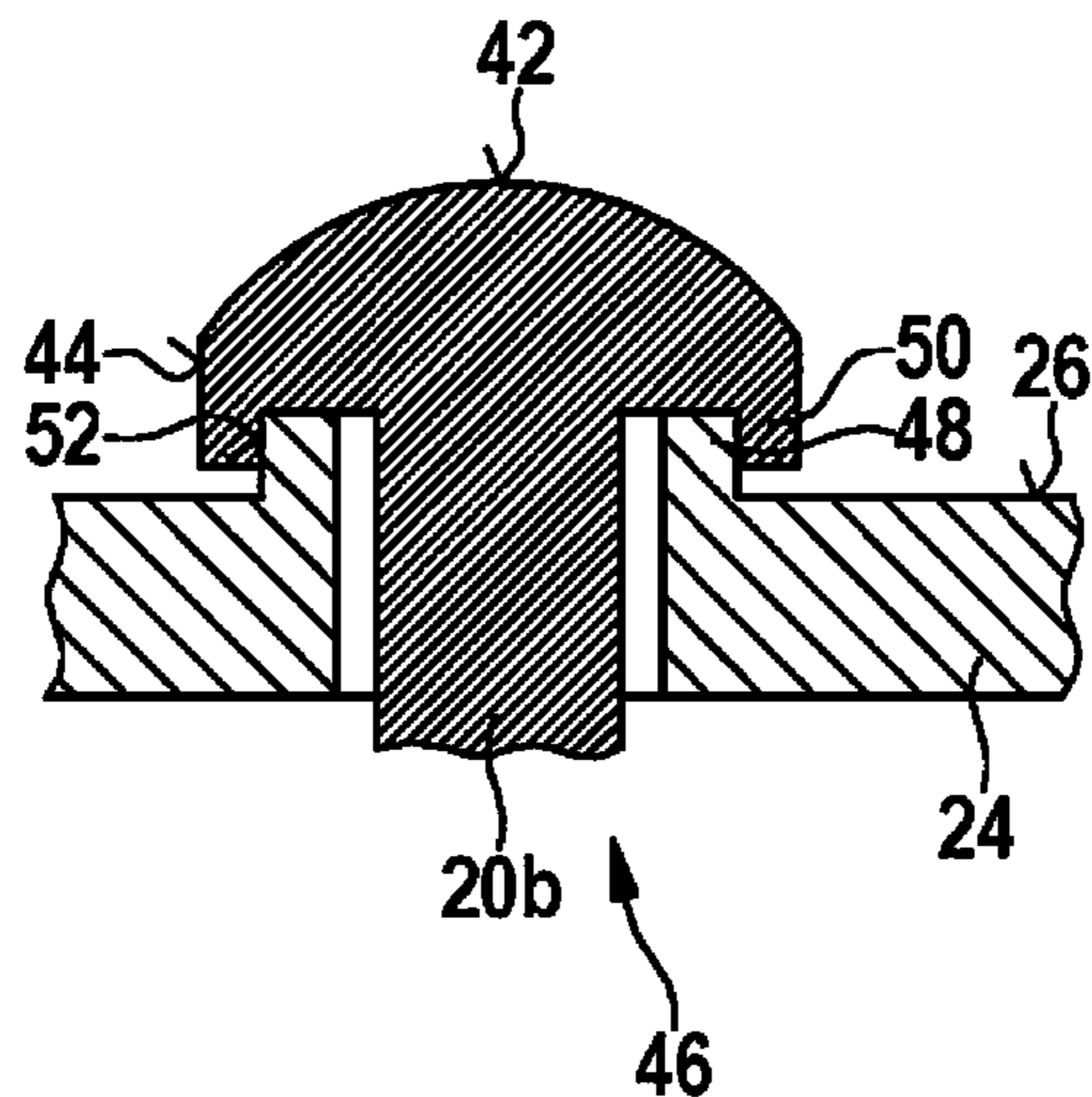


Fig. 3c

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**PUNCH FOR A STAKING DEVICE AND/OR
RIVETING DEVICE, AND METHOD FOR
STAKING OR RIVETING A WORKPIECE**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a punch for a staking and/or riveting device and to a staking and/or riveting device. The present invention also relates to a joining partner for cooperating with the punch or with the staking and/or riveting device, as well as to a device having at least one staked or riveted workpiece. In addition, the present invention relates to a method for staking or riveting a workpiece.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FIG. 1 schematically shows a conventional punch for hot staking. Punch 10, which is (partially) schematically depicted in FIG. 1 has a workpiece receiving opening 12, into which a pin (not shown) to be staked is at least partially introducible in a way that makes the pin at least partially deformable in conformity with an inner contour of workpiece receiving opening 12. The inner contour of workpiece receiving opening 12 is formed as a spherical cap-shaped surface 14.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a punch for a staking and/or riveting device having the features described herein, a staking and/or riveting device having the features described herein, a joining partner for cooperating with the punch or with the staking and/or riveting device having the features described herein, a device having at least one staked or riveted workpiece having the features described herein, and a method for staking or riveting a workpiece having the features described herein.

The present invention makes it possible for the same inventive punch/for the staking and/or riveting device equipped therewith to be used for staking and/or riveting workpieces, in spite of deviations in the sizes/dimensions of the workpieces. In particular, the present invention is able to readily compensate for tolerance deviations/tolerances in the sizes/dimensions of workpieces (in particular of the same workpiece type), making it possible for these workpieces to nevertheless be reliably staked/riveted. The advantage of the present invention may also be described as making it advantageously possible to compensate for excess material on a workpiece to be staked or riveted, allowing the workpiece in question to be reliably staked/riveted.

As clarified in greater detail below, the present invention also facilitates a process monitoring during a staking/riveting of at least one workpiece. Thus, the present invention also helps lessen the requirements for a control electronics for a staking and/or riveting device, thereby lowering the manufacturing costs for a device of this kind.

An advantageous embodiment of the punch provides that at least a portion of the workpiece be deformable in conformity with the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour, and, at least insofar as the workpiece has excess material relative to a spherical or an ellipsoidal segment volume covered by the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface, that a further portion of the workpiece be at least deformable in conformity with the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface. The excess material may thus be deformed in a way

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that prevents any conventional "material outflows" from remaining on the staked or riveted workpiece. Instead, the excess material may even provide an improved interlocking of the staked or riveted workpiece and a joining partner contacted by it, as clarified in greater detail below.

In particular, the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface may bound the rim of the inner contour at the pressing surface, and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour may bound the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface. Thus, the inner contour of the workpiece receiving opening of this embodiment of the punch has a relatively simple shape in spite of the advantages that may be realized therewith.

The truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface may have an outer radius at the rim of the inner counter and an inner radius at the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour, the inner radius being smaller than the outer radius. This may also be described as a formation of a demolding bevel at the inner-contour intermediate surface that facilitates separation of the punch and of the workpiece staked or riveted by it. It is thus relatively simple to separate the punch and the workpiece staked or riveted by it.

The advantages described above are also realized in the case of a staking and/or riveting device having a punch of this kind.

In the same way, the described advantages are also provided by a joining partner for cooperating with this type of punch or with such a staking and/or riveting device.

The advantages are also evident in the case of a device having at least one staked or riveted workpiece, the staked or riveted workpiece projecting from a surface of the device and having an outer contour that includes at least one spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped first partial surface, and the outer contour of the staked or riveted workpiece having a cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped second partial surface that bounds the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped first partial surface.

The staked or riveted workpiece may be a pin or a bearing, for example. Thus, low-cost workpieces may be used for executing the present invention. However, it should be noted that the present invention is not limited in the application thereof to workpieces of this kind.

In another advantageous embodiment of the device, the staked or riveted workpiece extends through a through opening to project from the surface of the device and is partially inverted over a rim region that directly surrounds the opening and is formed to project over the surface. This provides an additional support between the staked or riveted workpiece and the joining partner thereof.

The advantages described above are also realized by implementing a corresponding method for staking or riveting a workpiece. It should be appreciated that it is possible to further refine the method in accordance with the above described specific embodiments of the punch, of the staking and/or riveting device and of the joining partner that cooperates therewith.

For example, the workpiece may extend through an opening to project from the contacting surface during the staking or riveting and be partially inverted over a rim region that directly surrounds the opening and projects from the contacting surface. Thus, implementing this specific embodiment of the method also helps improve the holding of the staked or riveted workpiece to the joining partner thereof.

Other features and advantages of the present invention are described below with reference to the figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 schematically shows a conventional punch used for hot staking.

FIGS. 2a, 2b and 2c schematically show workpieces, the joining partners thereof, and a specific embodiment of the punch according to the present invention to clarify the operating principle thereof.

FIGS. 3a, 3b and 3c schematically show a workpiece, the joining partner thereof and the punch of FIG. 2b to clarify a specific embodiment of the method according to the present invention for staking or riveting a workpiece.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 2a through 2c show schematic representations of workpieces, of the joining partners thereof, and of a specific embodiment of the punch according to the present invention to clarify the operating principle thereof.

Each workpiece 20a and 20b shown in FIG. 2a that is not staked and not riveted is part of a device (to be manufactured), respectively. Both a first workpiece 20a, as well as a second workpiece 20b are inserted through an opening 22 of joining partner 24 thereof in such a way that respective workpiece 20a and 20b projects from a surface of joining partner 24 thereof referred to in the following as contacting surface 26. This may also be described as respective workpiece 20a and 20b extending through continuous opening 22 of joining partner 24 thereof to project from contacting surface.

In the specific embodiment of FIG. 2a through 2c, for example, each of workpieces 20a and 20b is a pin. However, it should be noted that the described technology is not limited in the usability thereof to a specific type of workpiece. For example, at least one bearing may also be staked or riveted using the described technology. Workpieces 20a and 20b may be made of at least one plastic and/or of at least one metal. Workpieces 20a and 20b may be plastic parts.

Due to tolerances during manufacturing of workpieces 20a and 20b, first workpiece 20a has a first height h1 (orthogonally to contacting surface 26 thereof) that is lower than a second height h2 of second workpiece 20b (orthogonally to contacting surface 26 thereof). This may also be described as second workpiece 20b having excess material 28 (respectively, a material excess) in comparison to first workpiece 20a.

FIG. 2b is a schematized partial view of punch 30 for the advantageous staking of workpieces 20a and 20b. Punch 30 may be used as a part of a staking and/or riveting device. In particular, punch 30 may be advantageously used for hot staking. However, it should be noted that punch 30 is not limited in a usability thereof to a specific method.

Punch 30 has a workpiece receiving opening 32 that is formed on a pressing surface 34 of punch 30 in a way that makes workpieces 20a and 20b at least partially introducible into workpiece receiving opening 32 in response to pressing surface 34 of punch 30 approaching respective contacting surface 26 (from which respective workpiece 20a or 20b projects). In this manner, respective workpiece 20a or 20b is deformable in conformity with an inner contour of workpiece receiving opening 32. Thus, bringing workpieces 20a and 20b into engagement with the inner contour of workpiece receiving opening 32 effects the deformation thereof, in particular as staking or riveting. Pressing surface 34 of

punch 30 approaching respective contacting surface 26 may be understood, in particular, as a space between pressing surface 34 of punch 30 and respective contacting surface 26 being reduced until a contact is made between pressing surface 34 and respective contacting surface 26. In the same way, pressing surface 34 of punch 30 may also approach respective contacting surface 26 only until a specified minimum space, that is not equal to zero, is reached between pressing surface 34 and respective contacting surface 26; pressing surface 34 being prevented from approaching respective contacting surface 26 at a space therebetween that is below the specified minimum space.

Workpieces 20a and 20b may be successively shaped by punch 30. In the same way, a plurality of (identical or non-identical) workpiece receiving openings 32 may be formed in punch 30, so that workpieces 20a and 20b are also able to be shaped at the same time by punch 30. In particular, punch 30 may be configured for simultaneously shaping a plurality of workpieces 20a and 20b in a respective workpiece receiving opening 32.

A partial surface 36 of the inner contour of workpiece receiving opening 32 has a spherical cap shape or ellipsoidal cap shape.

Moreover, the inner contour of workpiece receiving opening 32 has an inner-contour intermediate surface 40 that is disposed between a rim 38 of the inner contour on pressing surface 34 and spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface 36 and is cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped.

A spherical cap-shaped surface may be understood to be a surface of a spherical segment or a surface of a spherical section. (A spherical segment or spherical section is a portion of a spherical body that is defined by a plane of intersection of the spherical body.) Thus, a spherical cap-shaped surface may be understood to be either a spherical cap-shaped surface or a spherical cap-shaped surface. Accordingly, an ellipsoidal cap-shaped surface may be understood to be a surface of an ellipsoidal segment or a surface of an ellipsoidal section. (An ellipsoidal segment or an ellipsoidal section is a portion of an ellipsoidal body that is defined by a plane of intersection of the ellipsoidal body.) In the following, a cylinder jacket-shaped, respectively truncated cone jacket-shaped surface is understood to correspond to a lateral surface of a cylinder, respectively to a surface that corresponds to a lateral surface of a truncated cone.

The advantageous inner contour of workpiece receiving opening 32 of punch 30 may also be described as a volume of workpiece receiving opening 32 that is bounded by the inner contour and is defined at rim 38 of the inner contour by a plane of pressing surface 34, including a spherical segment-shaped or ellipsoidal segment-shaped first partial volume V1 and a cylindrical or frustoconical second partial volume V2 that resides between rim 38 and first partial volume V1. Thus, in addition (to the conventional spherical segment-shaped or ellipsoidal segment-shaped first partial volume V1), workpiece receiving opening 32 of punch 30 also features the cylindrical or frustoconical second partial volume V2.

Forming additional cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface 40 at the inner contour (respectively of cylindrical or frustoconical second partial volume V2 in workpiece receiving opening 32) makes it possible to compensate for excess material 28 without any disadvantages. This may also be described as a "lengthening" of workpiece receiving opening 32 which

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makes it possible to compensate for the tolerances of workpieces **20a** and **20b** during the staking or riveting thereof.

Cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface **40** (directly) bounds rim **38** of the inner contour at pressing surface **34**. Accordingly, spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface **40** of the inner contour (directly) bounds cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface **40**.

Workpiece receiving opening **32** features a maximum height h_{max} that is lower than (different) heights h_1 and h_2 of workpieces **20a** and **20b**. This ensures that each of workpieces **20a** and **20b** (during the shaping thereof by punch **30**) comes into contact at least with spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface **36** during the approach of pressing surface **34** of punch **30** to contacting surface **26** thereof, and thus that at least a portion of each workpiece **20a** and **20b** is deformable/is deformed in conformity with the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface **36** of the inner contour. Thus, maximum height h_{max} of workpiece receiving opening **32** makes it possible to ensure that even workpieces having small heights/dimensions/lengths may be staked or riveted by punch **30**.

If a workpiece **20b** has excess material **28** relative to a spherical or ellipsoidal segment volume (i.e., spherical segment-shaped or ellipsoidal segment-shaped first partial volume **V1**) covered by spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface **36**, another portion of the workpiece is deformable in conformity with cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface **40**. Thus, cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface **40** (respectively, cylindrical or frustoconical second partial volume **V2** in workpiece receiving opening **32**) provides a “collecting volume” for respective excess material **28**. Thus, there is no need to fear any workpiece material emerging from workpiece receiving opening **32** (respectively, workpiece material “welling out” on pressing surface **34**) during deformation of a workpiece **20a** or **20b**. (In the example described here, workpiece **20b** has excess material **28** and is, therefore, also partially deformable in conformity with the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface **40**.)

Truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface **40** may have an outer radius R_a at rim **38** of the inner counter and an inner radius R_i at spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface **36** of the inner contour, inner radius R_i being smaller than outer radius R_a . Thus, at inner-contour intermediate surface **40**, a demolding bevel is formed that facilitates separation of punch **30** and workpiece **20a** and **20b** staked or riveted by it. A quotient from inner radius R_i and outer radius R_a may be within the range of between 0.8 and 0.995, for example, between 0.85 and 0.99, in particular between 0.9 and 0.98.

FIG. **2c** shows workpieces **20a** and **20b** shaped by punch **30**. It is discernible that each of workpieces **20a** and **20b** has an outer contour having at least one spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped (first) partial surface **42**. This may also be described as each of shaped workpieces **20a** and **20b** including spherical segment-shaped or ellipsoidal segment-shaped first partial volume **V1** (as “rivet head”). In addition, at least the outer contour of second workpiece **20b** features a cylinder jacket-shaped or conical jacket-shaped (second) partial surface **44** that bounds spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped (first) partial surface **42**. Thus, at least second workpiece **20b** has cylindrical or frustoconical sec-

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ond partial volume **V2** (between spherical segment-shaped or ellipsoidal segment-shaped first partial volume **V1** and contacting surface **26**).

Neither of shaped workpieces **20a** and **20b** has the excess material length (parallel to contacting surface **26**) that usually frequently occurs following a staking or riveting. In particular, an excess material length is prevented on second workpiece **20b** shaped by punch **30** (in spite of excess material **28**) thereof.

Using punch **30** or a staking and/or riveting device (respectively, staking and/or riveting system) equipped therewith, it is thus possible to realize a device **46** having at least one staked or riveted workpiece **20a** or **20b** that projects from a surface **26** of device **46** and features an outer contour having at least one spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped (first) partial surface **42**. The use of punch **30** or of the staking and/or riveting device equipped therewith to manufacture device **46** is primarily discernible by the outer contour of second workpiece **20b** having a cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped (second) partial surface **44** that bounds the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped (first) partial surface **42**. Device **46** may be an actuator device (such as a brake booster, in particular), for example, and/or a sensor device.

To clarify a specific embodiment of the method according to the present invention for staking or riveting a workpiece, FIG. **3a** through **3c** schematically show a workpiece, the joining partner thereof and the punch of FIG. **2b**.

For example, FIG. **3a** through **3c** depict a hot staking of (second) workpiece **20b** (having excess material **28**). However, it should be noted that a feasibility of the method described in the following is not limited to a hot staking. For example, the method may also be used for crimping around round workpiece components.

FIG. **3a** shows workpiece **20b** prior to the shaping thereof by punch **30**. Workpiece **20b** extends through an opening **22** that passes through joining partner **24** thereof to project from contacting surface **26** of joining partner **24** that cooperates with punch **30**. A rim region **48** that directly surrounds opening **22** and projects from contacting surface **26** is also formed as an advantageous embodiment on joining partner **24** (in addition to opening **22**). Rim region **48** may also be described as a dome **48**.

As illustrated in FIG. **3a**, rim region **48** may project from otherwise smooth contacting surface **26**. Alternatively, however, a recess may be formed in contacting surface **26**, from which projecting rim region **48** projects. (Annular) projecting rim region **48** may have a (maximum) outer diameter d that is smaller than a diameter D of circular rim **38** of workpiece receiving opening **32**. The advantages of such a formation of projecting rim region **48** will be discussed in detail below.

In the method step depicted in FIG. **3b**, pressing surface **34** of punch **30** (including workpiece receiving opening **32** formed on pressing surface **34**) approaches contacting surface **26**, from which workpiece **20b** projects. This may follow until contact is made between pressing surface **34** of punch **30** and contact surface **26** or until a predefined minimum distance unequal to zero is reached between pressing surface **34** and respective contacting surface **26**. In this manner, workpiece **20b** is introduced into workpiece receiving opening **32** and deformed in conformity with an inner contour of workpiece receiving opening **32**. At least a portion of workpiece **20b** is thereby deformed in conformity with spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface **36** of the inner contour (for example, as a “rivet head”). Since workpiece **20b** also has excess material **28**, a

further portion of workpiece **20b** is deformed in conformity with cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface **40** situated between rim **38** of the inner contour at pressing surface **34** and spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface **36**. Besides “rivet head” being formed in the illustrated example, excess material **28** also acquires an advantageous shape. Therefore, this prevents excess material **28** from being pressed out undesirably or workpiece **20b** from being insufficiently staked/riveted.

The method makes possible a clean and precise staking in every tolerance position since excess material **28** is “collected” and “contained” in an advantageous shape. In the case of all staked or riveted workpieces **20b**, it is ensured at the same time that endpieces (such as the “rivet head,” for example) that point away from contacting surface **26**, are fully formed.

A force *F* to be applied to press pressing surface **34** of punch **30** against contacting surface **26** may be made readily available by a drive (not shown) (such as a pneumatic drive, for example). The drive may be driven by a control device (not shown) that controls a movement/travel of punch **30** over a defined path (for example, until there is contact between pressing surface **34** of punch **30** and contacting surface **26**). Punch **30**, which is moved along the defined path thereof, contacts component **20b**, and the staking/hot staking or riveting may begin. Following the staking/hot staking or riveting, punch **30** may be moved back/returned to the initial position thereof and immediately reused on another workpiece to repeat the method step described here.

Independently of a deviation from height *h*₂ of workpiece **20b** from a standard/average height of the respective workpiece type, punch **30** may also be moved/traveled by the defined path (respectively into a defined position). The same defined path (respectively, the same, defined position) may be used for all tolerance positions of the workpiece type. This facilitates a process monitoring during the shaping of workpiece **20b**. Thus, there is no need for a sensor system for varying a parameter record to be observed during movement/travel of punch **30**. Moreover, a control device that is relatively inexpensive and requires little installation space may be used for movement/travel of punch **30**.

In the specific embodiment of the method described here, punch **30** also surrounds projecting rim region **48** (especially in response to a contact between pressing surface **34** of punch **30** and contacting surface **26**), and excess material **28** is pressed therearound in the form of an outer sleeve **50**. This may also be described as staked or riveted workpiece **20b** being partially “inverted” over rim region **48** that directly surrounds opening **22** and is formed to project from contacting surface **26**. (The contact between pressing surface **34** of punch **30** and contacting surface **26** may prevent excess material **28** from being pressed out from workpiece receiving opening **32**.) Besides “collecting” excess material **28**, outer sleeve **50** formed therefrom effects a better adhesion of shaped workpiece **20b** to joining partner **24**. Thus, in comparison to the related art, shaped workpiece **20b** is able to satisfy more stringent requirements.

A device **46** that is manufactured by punch **30**, the staking and/or riveting device (respectively, staking and or riveting system) equipped therewith or by executing the method described here may also be discerned by staked or riveted workpiece **20b**, which extends through opening **22** to project from the surface **26** of device **46**, being partially “inverted” over rim region **48** that directly surrounds opening **22** and is formed to project from surface **26**. Another way to describe this is outer sleeve **50** is formed from the workpiece material

that at least partially covers an exterior surface **52** of projecting rim region **48** that is directed away from opening **22** (and which may be oriented orthogonally to contacting surface **26**) at rim region **48** that directly surrounds opening **22** and has a projecting shape.

What is claimed is:

1. A punch for a staking and/or riveting device, comprising:

a workpiece receiving opening, which is formed on a pressing surface of the punch to make a workpiece, which projects from a contacting surface, at least partially introducible into the workpiece receiving opening in response to the pressing surface of the punch approaching the contacting surface and deformable in conformity with an inner contour of the workpiece receiving opening;

wherein:

at least a partial surface of the inner contour is formed in a spherical cap shape or an ellipsoidal cap shape; an inner-contour intermediate surface is disposed between a rim of the inner contour on the pressing surface and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface and is cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped;

the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface bounds the rim of the inner contour at the pressing surface, and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour bounds the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface; and

the truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface has an outer radius at the rim of the inner contour and an inner radius at the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour, and the inner radius is smaller than the outer radius.

2. The punch of claim 1, wherein at least a portion of the workpiece is deformable in conformity with the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour, and, insofar as the workpiece has an excess material relative to a spherical or ellipsoidal segment volume that is covered by the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface, a further portion of the workpiece is deformable in conformity with the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface.

3. A staking and/or riveting device, comprising:

a punch, including:

a workpiece receiving opening, which is formed on a pressing surface of the punch to make a workpiece, which projects from a contacting surface, at least partially introducible into the workpiece receiving opening in response to the pressing surface of the punch approaching the contacting surface and deformable in conformity with an inner contour of the workpiece receiving opening;

wherein:

at least a partial surface of the inner contour is formed in a spherical cap shape or an ellipsoidal cap shape; an inner-contour intermediate surface is disposed between a rim of the inner contour on the pressing surface and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface and is cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped;

the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface bounds

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the rim of the inner contour at the pressing surface, and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour bounds the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface; and
 the truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface has an outer radius at the rim of the inner contour and an inner radius at the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour, and the inner radius is smaller than the outer radius.

4. A joining partner for cooperating with a punch or a staking and/or riveting device that includes the punch, comprising:

at least one opening, through which a workpiece to be staked and/or riveted is introducible so that the workpiece projects from a contacting surface of the joining partner;

wherein:

a rim region directly surrounds the opening and projects from the contacting surface;

the punch includes a workpiece receiving opening, which is formed on a pressing surface of the punch to make the workpiece at least partially introducible into the workpiece receiving opening in response to the pressing surface of the punch approaching the contacting surface and deformable in conformity with an inner contour of the workpiece receiving opening;

at least a partial surface of the inner contour is formed in a spherical cap shape or an ellipsoidal cap shape; an inner-contour intermediate surface is disposed between a rim of the inner contour on the pressing surface and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface and is cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped;

the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface bounds the rim of the inner contour at the pressing surface, and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour bounds the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface; and

the truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface has an outer radius at the rim of the inner contour and an inner radius at the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour, and the inner radius is smaller than the outer radius.

5. A device, comprising:

at least one staked or riveted workpiece that projects from a contacting surface of the device, is at least partially introducible into a workpiece receiving opening formed on a pressing surface of a punch in response to the pressing surface of the punch approaching the contacting surface, is deformable in conformity with an inner contour of the workpiece receiving opening that has (a) a spherical or ellipsoidal cap shaped partial surface and (b) an inner-contour intermediate surface

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disposed between a rim of the inner contour on the pressing surface and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface, the inner-contour intermediate surface being cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped, so that the at least one staked or riveted workpiece has an outer contour that includes:

at least one spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped first partial surface; and

a cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped second partial surface that bounds the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped first partial surface, wherein the staked or riveted workpiece extends through an opening to project from the contacting surface of the device and is partially inverted over a rim region that directly surrounds the opening and is formed to project from the contacting surface.

6. The device of claim 5, wherein the staked or riveted workpiece includes a pin or a bearing.

7. A method for staking or riveting a workpiece that projects from a contacting surface, the method comprising: introducing the workpiece into a workpiece receiving opening that is formed on a pressing surface of a punch that approaches the contacting surface;

wherein:

at least a partial surface of the inner contour is formed in a spherical cap shape or an ellipsoidal cap shape; an inner-contour intermediate surface, which is disposed between a rim of the inner contour on the pressing surface and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface, is cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped;

the introducing of the workpiece into the workpiece receiving opening causes at least a portion of the workpiece to be deformed in conformity with the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour; and

material of the workpiece that is in excess relative to a spherical or ellipsoidal segment volume that is covered by the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap shaped partial surface is deformed in conformity with the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface, wherein:

the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface bounds the rim of the inner contour at the pressing surface, and the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour bounds the cylinder jacket-shaped or truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface; and

the truncated cone jacket-shaped inner-contour intermediate surface has an outer radius at the rim of the inner contour and an inner radius at the spherical cap-shaped or ellipsoidal cap-shaped partial surface of the inner contour, and the inner radius is smaller than the outer radius.

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